

South Carolina Soldiers Win Laurels at Front

Stand Well With Army Officers and
With People of Texas.

LIKELY TO RETURN
IN ABOUT 30 DAYS

W. F. Caldwell, Who Spent Seven
Weeks in Camp With Guardsmen
on Border Describes Rapid
Rounding Into Practical
Efficiency—Men Work
Admirably.

The training which the South Carolina National Guardsmen are receiving on the Mexican border is fitting them for duties which are performed by the regular army, and the results which the Palmetto men are showing guarantee that it will be hard to tell them from regulars when their period of training is ended.

Those young men of South Carolina who went to the Mexican border in response to the call of President Wilson were inspired by the same patriotic and high minded purpose that has characterized this State on all the occasions of the past when the call to duty went forth. They are descendants of the men who helped to put down tyranny in 1776, fought the second war of independence against England in 1812, subdued the red men and the lawless regimes of the earlier days of the republic, conquered Mexico and poured out their life blood on the many battlefields of the glorious army of the "Lost Cause." South Carolina was the first to respond then and she was among the first to mobilize when the president of the United States summoned the National Guard to arms in the closing days of June to guard the border between this country and Mexico from bandits and to be ready to meet any emergency.

Excepting Virginia, South Carolina was the first of the Southern States to send her National Guard to the border, and they were ready to go several weeks before orders came for them to move. In fact the Palmetto troops were ready as early as those of New York and the other Northern States who were rushed to Texas just as fast as they could be gotten ready. As it was the Palmetto troops have been on the border for two months and it is only in the last few days that the guardsmen from the other Southern States have begun enlisting for Texas.

This is not said with any disparagement of the other States of the South but it is the record and it is nothing but due to those men who have left their homes and their business in all parts of the State to call this item of credit to the attention of the public.

During the seven weeks I was in camp at El Paso, Texas, with the South Carolina soldiers, I had daily reason to be proud of my State and my State's soldier boys. Time and again I heard it stated that they came to the border better equipped, better prepared and more efficient in every way than most of the National Guard regiments. This was due to several things. They are well officered and their personnel is high and they have that patriotic devotion to duty that they have inherited from their fathers. And then, too, South Carolina has been fortunate in having as the inspector instructor of her National Guard Capt. J. Malcom Graham. He knows his business and he was all business at Camp Styx while the boys were being equipped and made ready for the border. He kept things moving and backed up as he was by the officers of the various organizations the South Carolina commands were made ready and sent on their way in better shape than was the condition of the average National Guard organization of other States, judging from what I saw and from what I heard while in camp on the border. All of the regular army officers speak in complimentary terms of Capt. Graham and there is no better officer or more genial gentleman.

On Seventy Mile Hike.
The South Carolina boys have been undergoing a strenuous programme of field training, first by companies, then by battalions, next by regiments, that followed by brigade and now they have been formed into a division with four additional brigades from other States and will be put through several days of field manoeuvres. The division will be under the command of Gen. Morton. The press dispatches of this week from El Paso mentioned the fact that the Palmetto soldiers with the rest of their division would be taken for a hike to Las Cruces, N. M., which is some 70 miles from their camp. They will go fully equipped, just as if they were taking the field during actual war and will undergo all the training which a

big army experiences in the field during war times.

Of all the National Guard organizations which were encamped in the El Paso patrol district, it is said that Massachusetts ranked first in efficiency, Michigan second and South Carolina third. Both Massachusetts and Michigan had been on the border six weeks before the Palmetto boys arrived and it must also be remembered that those States appropriate many times the amount of money for their National Guard that South Carolina does. Their States are more prosperous, and have more money to give them, for one thing. I believe that, given the same length of training on the border, the Palmetto boys will rank No. 1 in efficiency among all the National Guard organizations of all the States.

It means something to be from South Carolina. When you told any one that you were from the Palmetto States they were as cordial and friendly as you could wish. It's an open sesame to have "N. G. S. C." on your uniform and it just naturally made me feel good all over to observe this fact.

The soldier boys are all working hard and doing whatever is given them without murmuring. Of course, they think a lot of home and would like to be back with their people but they are not kicking and "cussing" like some I heard. They do feel as if they ought not to be kept sitting down on the Texas plains in a concentration camp indefinitely. They responded to the call to arms when it looked as if there was going to be trouble with Mexico, and they today would go over the Rio Grande with a shout if orders came from Washington to invade Mexico. They have been in camp now since June 18, either at Styx or in their present location seven miles out of El Paso on the Texas plains. Like all soldiers the Palmetto boys are ready for a fight but there is little prospect of any trouble with Mexico at present.

Home Within 30 Days.

Since coming back to Columbia I have been asked time and again when I thought the boys would come back home and I have said in about 30 days. Of course I have no direct information but I believe that either by November 1 or shortly thereafter all of the South Carolina soldiers will be returned to Styx and mustered out of the federal service. It seems to be the plan to return the troops home in the order in which they went to the border and this means that from the El Paso district the Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Michigan National Guard will be sent back before South Carolina, for they went there before them. There are some 14,000 Pennsylvanians, and probably 3,000 troops from Michigan and Massachusetts. It takes time to move soldiers and the equipment which is carrying the Georgia, North Carolina and other troops to the border will be used for returning those regiments now on duty there home. Another reason why I think the boys will be home in 30 days is that the field manoeuvres will be over by October 15 and unless they are sent on patrol duty along the border they will have nothing to do. I know, too, from talks I had with some of the higher army officials, that they are expecting the National Guard to be sent back home and mustered out of the federal service in November. I think there is good reason to hope that the boys can be gotten back in time for the fair and efforts are being made to this end now by the Chamber of Commerce of Columbia. It will not do to count too much on any particular week or day, but I am reasonably certain that they will be back either on or immediately after November 1.

The people of the West are naturally most cordial to the South Carolina soldiers and have made their stay in the border all the pleasanter by reason of the attention which they have shown the men from time to time. The people of the West are naturally a hospitable people and in spite of the many thousands of soldiers who are encamped in and around El Paso many of the leading citizens of the city have taken time to make the Palmetto men feel that they are appreciated of their presence and realize fully that they are there to protect and defend them and the other Americans who live on the boundary between the two countries. Particularly has this been true of the First National bank and the Chamber of Commerce, and many other business places. They make you feel at home in El Paso and refuse to let you feel that you are in a strange land.

Change in Styles.

Soon the young men of the advertisements who have been about with colander underwear will be climbing into union suits, in which we will see somewhat less of them.

A Course Plainly Indicated.

In a letter published in The Advertiser of Laurens, Mr. W. R. Richey, nominated in the recent primaries for member of the house and who has been classed as a member of the Bleese faction, defends his position in the State executive committee in relation to the charges of frauds in the primary. Mr. Richey's letter concludes with this significant expression: "I will say further that the only way you can keep me from doing my duty when it comes to exposing election frauds, is to eliminate election frauds and if it takes the Australian system of balloting to prevent fraud, then let's introduce that system."

As a member of the General Assembly the opportunity is before Mr. Richey to press for the reform that evidently is already in his mind. The principal newspaper aligned with the Bleese faction is an advocate of the Australian system. A proposal for its adoption would hardly be opposed by Gov. Manning who, we believe, introduced in the House of Representatives an "Australian ballot" bill more than twenty years ago.

A quarter of a century ago frauds in elections were expected as of course in New York and other great cities. They are seldom heard of now. The explanation is that the Australian plan of voting has made them almost impossible.

We are joggling along with our primary system in South Carolina, taking for granted that the solidarity of the whites will be perpetual. At any time there might be a division—and every year brings us, perhaps, closer to it. When it does come, we shall have appeal, by both sides, to the negro voters and the greater number of the negro voters will be corruptible. In the event of this division, a period of demoralization worse even than any we have heretofore had would set in and it would last through two or three elections and administrations. Then the people, after sickening of such a condition and finding it intolerable, would come together and reconstruct the election laws.

Why not do this in advance? Already some of our people are accusing others of being cheats and liars. If we were to adopt the Australian plan, in a form suited to our political exigencies, we would merely do what other States have already done. If we leave the laws and the rules in their present condition it will be equivalent to saying that we do not wish the gates against fraud to be closed; that opportunities for a little swindling and corruption now and then are desired.

The Australian plan should be adopted both for primaries and general elections. If it should be, factions of white men would not be able to cheat one another, the purity of the white primary would be protected and, besides, the danger of frauds in legal elections would be lessened. Another barrier would be erected against the entrance of the negroes into politics.

Nation-Wide Day for Wilson Party Set for October 28.

New York, Oct. 3.—October 28 has been selected as "Woodrow Wilson Day." This announcement was made by Democratic National Chairman McCormick today. It is proposed to have Wilson mass meetings simultaneously in every city and village in the country. There will be parades, music speeches and fireworks. Whether President Wilson will talk at Shadow Lawn or elsewhere is yet to be determined. Chairman arranged with him Monday night that he should speak at Cincinnati, Ohio, October 26. Maybe he will participate in the Madison Square garden demonstration the night before the presidential election. Other New York dates have to be fixed.

When Col. Roosevelt's "We've got Wilson and Seabury beaten" was reported to Chairman McCormick tonight, he replied: "The Wilson campaign is swinging right. It will be as sweet for Wilson in November. I had a talk with Chas. F. Murphy at the Democratic club last night. I am abundantly satisfied with the New York campaign. Everybody is at work for Wilson. My compliments to Col. Roosevelt and say that he is wrong and that we will prove it November 7."

NO SYMPATHETIC STRIKE

Failure Tacitly Admitted by Labor Leaders in New York

New York, Oct. 2.—Tacit admission of the failure of the "general" sympathetic strike in New York in behalf of the striking street car men was made in report late today to a conference of labor leaders which discussed the general situation. The leaders recommended that every union member of the city be assessed one dollar for the benefit of the subway elevated and surface car employees who are on strike in Manhattan, the Bronx and parts of Westchester County.

No decision as to further efforts to call out unionists in sympathy with the strikes was taken and there was no formal admission that the strike plan had collapsed.

AMERICAN ATTITUDE IS UNCHANGED

ENDANGERING LIVES
WILL REOPEN MATTER

Jeopardizing Citizens of United States
Through Sinking of Ships without
Warning or Failure to
Provide Safeguards Will
at Once Precipitate
Crises.

Washington, Sept. 30.—Increasing agitation in Germany for a complete resumption of submarine warfare, Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's declaration before the Reichstag that any submarine failing to use Germany's every weapon to shorten the war "deserves to be hanged" and the recent apparently inspired simultaneous publication in German papers of attacks on America brought forth today an authoritative statement from the state department to the American government's attitude toward the situation.

Any action which endangers American lives through the sinking of ships without warning or by failing to provide proper safeguards, it was emphatically asserted, will immediately reopen the submarine question. But as yet there has been absolutely no indication in the official advice to the department that Germany has violated the agreement arrived at in the Sussex case. Reports of the sinking of nearly 300 merchant ships since June 1 have been received officially, but in no case has it been proved that American lives were endangered.

High officials think it unnecessary to make any formal statement on the subjects as they feel the American position is fully known at home and abroad. No opposition was expressed, however, to a statement of the blitheness which a change of Germany's government's position. The policy might open up a new era of full understanding of all sides.

Emphatic denial that Germany has any intention of reopening a relentless campaign of submarine warfare are contained in confidential advice from Berlin to diplomatic quarters here.

It is acknowledged that there is considerable opposition in Germany to this policy of the government and that a strong party is urging the more liberal use of the undersea weapon.

So far as American officials are concerned, Germany has caused various degrees of anxiety. Some see in it merely the bitter demonstrations of a party out of power whose exact strength is not known but which is thought not to be powerful enough to overthrow the chancellor, committed against illegal submarine warfare. The chancellor's latest speech is not interpreted in such quarters as fore-shadowing his conversion to ruthless submarine activity.

Others, however, are inclined to take the opposite view, believing that the chancellor has been won over to the von Tirpitz party. They argue that with the gradual crushing in of the German lines and the increased realization that England is the super-enemy, pressure in Germany will become irresistible to strike in every possible way.

It was reiterated again today that Ambassador Gerard, now on his way to the United States for a vacation, had not been summoned home from Berlin to discuss the submarine or other issue and that if any crisis were at hand or expected he would under no circumstances be allowed to leave his post.

John D. Douglass.

Chesterfield, Sept. 30.—John D. Douglass, a highly respected citizen of near Chesterfield, died in the hospital at Florence on September 21. About ten days before his death he was poisoned in a hand that had a small sore on it by fresh blood from a hog. His right arm was amputated, but the poison had gone too far, causing his death.

Funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Millard and he was laid to rest in the Douglas cemetery.

The Proper Bait.

Boston Transcript.
A Methodist bishop was visiting at the home of a friend who had two charming daughters. One morning he accompanied the two young women to a pond where they started to fish. An old angler a little further along saw them and, wishing to appear friendly, called out: "Ketchin' many par?" The bishop straightening himself up, replied: "Brother, I am a fisher of men."

MARINES FROM DIXIE LIGHT BUT STRONG

Men Entering Service From South
Founds Lighter Than Those
of North.

Washington, Sept. 28.—The average weight of men south of the Mason and Dixon line is from four to six pounds lighter than the average weight of men north of it, say United States marine corps recruiting officers operating there, in a report received at marine corps headquarters today. These recruiting officers have asked that the minimum weight for recruits in the South be reduced from 124 to 120 pounds, stripped.

"The large raw-boned Southerner" is seldom seen, the recruiting officers aver, and, while the men of the South are as sound and fit as the men of any other section, they are usually small-boned and light in weight. The officers point out in their recommendation that some of the best "hikers" and fighters in the marine corps are the lean, wiry men from the South.

BANDITRY BOOMS IN POOR MEXICO

Starvation and Lawless Hordes Menacing
Even Vera Cruz

Washington, Oct. 2.—Banditry and starvation are on the increase in Mexico, according to official reports today to both the state and the navy departments.

The bandits have become a menace to the city of Vera Cruz which is now threatened with attack.

Capt. Guy H. Burrage, of U. S. S. Nebraska, at Vera Cruz, sent in a report that bandits have blown up a train on the Vera Cruz-Mexico City railroad. Bandits have been gathering in the Vera Cruz section for a long time and it now appears that they are beyond the control of the Carranza troops at Vera Cruz and Mexico City. War department reports show similar widespread opposition to the Carranza government in the northern tier of counties.

Army officers today said these facts furnished one of the best reasons why the government should not yield to the demand of the Mexican delegates on the Mexican commission that President Wilson ordered the withdrawal of Pershing's army.

Gen. Edward H. Plummer in command of the Second Idaho infantry, was accidentally shot yesterday afternoon by a sentry on the Mexican side of the line, who however, was said to have been firing at an escaping prisoner. Gen. Plummer reported: "Man who fired the shot was taken into custody by Mexican authorities. Wound is not dangerous. Accident occurred in immediate vicinity of railroad station and was observed by officers on this side of the line."

BOLL WEEVIL MOVING AT UNUSUAL SPEED

Pest Said to be Only Forty-Five Miles
West of the South Carolina
Border.

Clemson College, Sept. 28.—There is considerable speculation as to the advance of the boll weevil toward South Carolina. Prof. A. F. Conradi said today that the State crop pest commission has kept in close touch with the boll weevil situation and that during the past two seasons the pest had moved eastward at an unusual rate. There has been a continual eastward spread this season and according to the latest report of the has just been received, the weevil has been found 45 miles west of the South Carolina border. He thinks that in all probability the pest will reach this state by the end of this season.

Prof. Conradi says that the fall dispersal season is approaching. The weevils scatter just before going into winter quarters.

President Riggs, Gov. Manning Prof. W. W. Long, Prof. Conradi and others will go soon to the Southwest to study the situation.

HENRY FORD BALKS AT GIVING MONEY TO ASSIST WILSON

Asbury Park, N. J., Oct. 2.—President Wilson will get the vote and the moral support of Henry Ford for reelection, but not one cent of the pacifist's great fortune will be contributed to the Democratic campaign fund. Mr. Ford made this announcement himself today after spending three hours with Mr. Wilson at Shadow Lawn. He said:

"I enjoyed my visit with the president immensely and I intend to vote for him. If the people of the United States are sane he will be re-elected."

"Do you intend to aid the campaign financially?" he was asked.
"Not one cent," answered Mr. Ford, decisively. "I do not believe in campaign funds. The office should seek the man, and not the man the office."

"Will you make any campaign speeches?"
"I'm not a speech-maker, but I will do what I can in my own way to aid in the re-election of Mr. Wilson. I am interested only in that."

BLEASE INDORSES REFORM PARTY'S CONVENTION CALL

Meeting to be Held in Columbia Fair
Week to Discuss Legislation and
the Future of Great State Party

From the Charleston American.
Columbia, Sept. 30.—Former Governor Blease today, in the first public statement which he has made since the recent primary election, endorsed the call issued by Col. W. A. James, of Lee county, for a convention of the reform faction of the Democratic party of South Carolina, to be held in the city of Columbia.

Col. James, after consulting with Mr. Blease and other leaders in Columbia today, changed the date of the convention to Tuesday, a fair week, October 24th.

The convention will be held in the county court house here, which is conveniently located for such purpose.

Every Democratic club in the state is urged to send at least "one true and tried reformer," and all members of the faction are cordially invited to attend.

"I fully agree," said Mr. Blease, "that the reform party should have a meeting during fair week, and I think Tuesday night, the 24th, is the best possible date, which could be selected, and I trust that as many of our friends as can do so will attend, and I have no doubt that every county in the state will be fully represented."

Since the call was issued by Col. James, the convention has been the subject of a great deal of comment, and much speculation has been indulged in. Several of the rabid anti-Bleese newspapers have gone into hysterics over what they see as the prospect of a bolt. Neither in the call, nor in any statement which has been made by any one authorized to speak, however, has there been any intimation of anything of the kind. The convention when it meets will decide upon its own course. It is called as the convention of a faction of the Democratic party—and the faction which its members sincerely believe is the majority faction in South Carolina at this time, and was the majority faction in the recent primaries.

In connection with his statement endorsing the call for the convention, Mr. Blease was asked this afternoon if he yet had any statement to make in reference to the recent primary.

"I am giving very careful and serious consideration to the evidence furnished me in reference to the fraud in the recent primary," he replied. "I am satisfied that there was a very free use of money and whiskey and also the intimidation and coercion of voters. I am still further satisfied that I received a majority of the votes cast in the second primary for governor. However, I have nothing further to say for publication at this time."

It will be recalled that this evidence was offered the state executive committee at its meeting, held here to tabulate the returns, but was ignored by the committee, whose chairman ruled out every reference to it except the reasons filed by the six members of the committee who voted against the resolution to declare Governor Manning the nominee of the party.

There is an anomalous political situation in South Carolina at this time. It is not recalled that ever before in the history of the primary in this state has a state executive committee failed to name a nominee unanimously. At a recent meeting, however, the vote was strictly factional, the six members who voted against the resolution expressing their firm conviction that the primary was so tainted with corruption as to endanger the solidity of the white man's party in South Carolina. There has so far, however, been no authorized statement which would give any foundation for the hysterical condition into which a portion of the press of the state has been thrown. As a matter of fact, the Bleese leaders here today, and those who have been here at various times since the second primary, take the view that they are really the majority faction of the Democratic party sought to be relegated into a minority position at the present moment by reason of the fact that the party machinery is in the hands of what is commonly known as the anti-Bleese faction.

Neither Col. James, Gov. Blease nor any one else authorized to speak has stated any purpose in the call for the convention further than was stated in the call itself, which was couched in plain, unvarnished English, simple enough to be understood by any school child.

It will be a convention of representative white men of South Carolina, who will peacefully assemble under their constitutional rights and privileges, to discuss such measures or policies as they may see fit, or to decide upon such course of action as may seem wise and just to them.

That is all there is to it.
Former Governor Blease is receiving many invitations to deliver addresses in various parts of the United States. Among these is an urgent invitation to deliver a series of political speeches in the middle west. He is

DOES THE KAISER SEEK THE AID OF PRESIDENT WILSON?

Executive Has Important Conference
for Monday With Von Bernstorff
That May Have Bearing on
European Conflict

Asbury Park, N. J., Oct. 3.—President Wilson started on his first invasion of the West at 8:30 o'clock this evening with Omaha as the objective point. He is scheduled to make several speeches there on October 5, after which a hurried return trip will be made to Shadow Lawn, where the Woodrow Wilson Independent League will be received on Saturday afternoon.

On Monday Ambassador von Bernstorff will confer with the president here. This is expected to be the most important non-political conference held since the chief executive left Washington for his summer home.

The dispatch published under a Zurich date line and alleging that the Kaiser had appealed to President Wilson to employ the good offices of this government to end the European conflict was read with more than passing interest at the executive offices.

In reply to a direct inquiry it was said that such a measure from the Kaiser had not been received as yet. Ambassador von Bernstorff, who is the Kaiser's personal representative, may bring such a communication but definite information on the subject is not available here.

Before leaving Washington President Wilson wrote to all of the European rulers in behalf of the sufferers in Poland. When the German ambassador asked for an appointment with the chief executive it was supposed he would convey the Kaiser's reply to the communication mentioned.

There are indications that Mr. Wilson will be forced to take a hand in the Mexican controversy at an early date to prevent a sudden and embarrassing interruption to the conference now being held in Asbury Park by representatives of the two countries.

Interior Secretary Lane, who is considered the president's personal representative on the commission, spent a good part of today communicating with Shadow Lawn.

United with Secretary Lammity through the executive office.

It is understood First Chief Carranza has again repeated his demand for the immediate withdrawal of the Pershing expedition. The situation which confronts the administration is disturbing. It is said a threat has been made to order the Mexican members of the commission to end the negotiations unless there is immediate compliance with the demand.

Mr. Wilson has sent an invitation to William F. McCombs, Democratic nominee for United States senator in New York, for luncheon at Shadow Lawn on Tuesday.

GIVES MORE TIME FOR REGISTRATION

Governor Wires All County Boards to
Enroll Citizens Through Saturday.

Gov. Manning has directed the attention of commissioners of registration in the various counties of which orders that all books of registration shall be kept open until within 30 days of the general election. Under this provision registration will continue through Saturday, October 7. The chief executive is anxious that all qualified electors may have the opportunity to vote in the general election November 7. The communication to the registration boards follows:

"Under section 205, volume 1, code of 1912, books of registration may be kept open for registration of qualified electors until 30 days before general election. This will authorize you to allow qualified electors to register up to and including next Saturday, October 7, until midnight. Please give as much publicity as possible, so that all who are qualified may protect their right to vote in general election."

Francis Joseph Reported in Serious Condition.

London, Oct. 4.—A report reaching Vienna from Geneva, as forwarded to London by the Exchange Telegraph company, says that Emperor Francis Joseph is confined to his bed with bronchitis and that his condition is causing anxiety.

The General Federation of Women's club two years ago had less than a million members. Now it has more than 2,500,000.

In receipt of a telegram asking him to speak at the Rocky Mount, N. C., fair, on October 6, and he is wanted for an address at the Marshallville, N. C., county fair on October 21st. The list also includes an invitation from Mount Airy, N. C., for October 28, and the Red Men of Salisbury are urging him to deliver an address to them on November 1. These are only a few among many invitations, which he is receiving from various sections of the country.